Cloud Computing for Mission Design and Operations

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- Valid concerns prevent widespread and expedited adoption
- It is possible to expedite adoption by internally adopting the cloud computing philosophy; we propose a seven-step roadmap



A definition of cloud computing (NIST)

A model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction



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- It is a model for using existing technology
- It favors the what over the how; concepts over concrete devices (e.g., storage over hard drive, or computing power over workstation)



Sources of Complexity

- Proliferation of systems
- Proliferation of formats
- Proliferation of protocols
- Siloing of datasets



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Architectural Evolution

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- Living Workflows



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Summary of Architecture

Expose data and algorithms as resource-oriented Web services, coordinated via messaging and running on virtual machines



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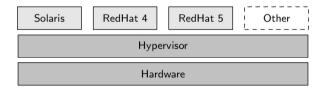
Summary of Architecture

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- Virtual Machine
- HTTP Server
- Database
- Message Broker
- Serialization Format
- Web Application
- Web Client



Hypervisor: key to elasticity





Work decoupling

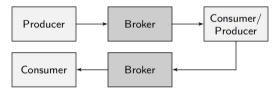




Work decoupling

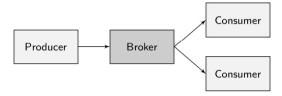


Work streamlining and decoupling



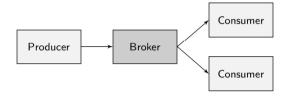


Work distribution

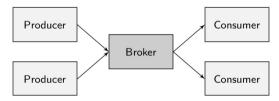




Work distribution

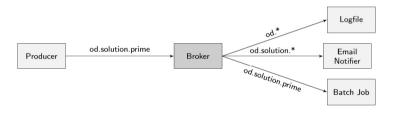


Work aggregation, distribution, and decoupling





Message broker: key to abstraction (example)





Data Evolution

(1) adopt a common data-interchange format \rightarrow make data usable

typical legacy output

EPOCH: 18-Dec-2012 00:12:34.567891 UTC

FRAME: EME2000

POSITION: 1.234567891D+06 -7.6543210D+06 3.4567891D+02



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simple JSON translation

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{"epoch":{
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    "iso": "2012-12-18700:12:34.567891",
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```

(2) evolve raw data to semantical hyperdata \rightarrow increase information content

augmented JSON translation



Workflow evolution

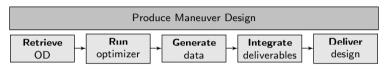
(3) decompose workflows into simple actions \rightarrow granular, reusable units of work



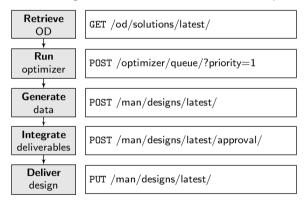


Workflow evolution

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(4) categorize data and algorithms as resources \rightarrow addressable, independent entities





Protocol evolution

(5) Provide a common interface to resources via HTTP \rightarrow access standardization

Verb	Operation
HEAD	read the metadata provided in a resource's headers
GET	read a resource in a specified representation
POST	create a resource by providing a specific representation
PUT	update a resource in whole or in part
DELETE	delete a resource

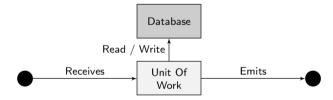


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(6) Coordinate the system interaction via messaging \rightarrow living, adaptable workflows





Protocol evolution (continued)

(7) Deploy worker and data nodes in virtual machines \rightarrow abstract, elastic, configurable system

Database	Legacy App	Optimizer	Optimizer				
Hypervisor							
Hardware							



Conclusion

- It is possible to immediately capture some benefits of the cloud computing model
- The architecture may help reduce some common sources of complexity
- The implementation may enable teams and agencies to evaluate the cloud computing model in their specific context, with minimal infrastructure changes, and before committing to a given provider

